

EXTRA.

WAS HE THERE?

Joseph Barondess Charged with Plotting the Jamaica Riot.

He Says He Was in Newark When the Police Say He Was Giving Out Vitriol.

The Witness Against Him Said to Be Locked Up at Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Greenbaum Says Her Child Was Accidentally Scattered with Vitriol.

Twelve Prisoners Turned Over To Day to Queens County Authorities.

Twelve members of Operators and Clockmakers' Union No. 1 were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning as the result of what Inspector Byrnes says was a diabolical plot to ruin the stock and wreck the establishment of Herman Greenbaum, a non-union clock contractor, at Jamaica, L. I.

Monday's *Evening World* fully detailed the raid made on Greenbaum's shop by twenty-seven men and the consequent happenings.

Frank Reigold, of 182 Broome street, was arrested by the Brooklyn police, and was fully identified by Greenbaum as the man who threw the vitriol on the Greenbaum child. He is now confined in the lockup at Jamaica, and will be examined in court to-morrow.

Since Reigold's arrest Greenbaum has proceeded to be fearful for his own safety, and yesterday he went before Justice Hendrickson in Jamaica and swore out warrants for several New York clockmakers, whom he charged with assaulting his little son Willie and wrecking his shop, machines and furniture.

The warrants were filed out in the names of John Doe, Richard Roe, et al., the real names of the alleged assailants being unknown to Greenbaum.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MEN.

With Deputy Sheriff Benjamin A. Ashmead, Greenbaum came to this city and went directly to Police Headquarters. Inspector Byrnes at once detailed Detectives Heisterberg, McGowan, Woodbridge, McGinnis and Lyman, who took Deputy Sheriff Ashmead and Greenbaum to a small room at 385 Bowery, where about forty striking clockmakers were holding a meeting.

Greenbaum promptly picked out eleven men whom he identified as having been at his shop Monday, and whom, he says, participated in the riot, and they were hustled off to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up for the night in a room together.

The men offered no resistance whatever to the detective.

Jacob Barondess, of 139 Essex street, the leader of the clockmakers, who was also at the meeting, was also arrested and locked up in a cell in the Mercer street station house.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Tombs this morning they gave these names and addresses:

DAVID BLOOM, 30 Henry street.
JOSEPH BARONDESS, 139 Essex street.
JACOB BARONDESS, 139 Essex street.
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Justice Kilbreth directed Greenbaum to identify the men, one by one. He declared that all of them had participated in the affair at his shop, with the exception of Barondess.

Barondess, who was the only one who was not a member of the clockmakers' union, was the only one who was not a member of the clockmakers' union.

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all the men who were at Greenbaum's, and that the plans were made by him Saturday night in the very same room where the twelve men were arrested last night.

WHAT BYRNES SAYS HE SAW.

According to Inspector Byrnes, his informant, who told him that Barondess said to him: "You must break up the business, even if you have to kill Greenbaum."

Inspector Byrnes also says that Barondess went to Greenbaum Monday afternoon and offered to pay him for all the damage he had sustained if he would drop the matter; and when Greenbaum would not listen to him, Barondess, according to the Inspector, threatened to kill Greenbaum.

BARONDESS'S OWN STORY.

To an *Evening World* reporter, while on his way to Jamaica this morning, Leader Barondess said:

"The charge that I have ever bought any vitriol, or used any stone to throw vitriol, is absolutely false."

"I have always warned all the boys against violating the law, and I tried my best even to keep them from going on strike."

CLAIMS AN ALIBI.

"I can prove by the Newark police that I was in that city Saturday night, attending a ball of the United Hatmakers of Essex County at the same time that Inspector Byrnes says I was at a meeting at 385 Bowery."

"I stayed in Newark until early Sunday morning, and even a non-union contractor named Gelbarth, who has a shop on Hay street, will bear me out in this statement. He was at the same time that Inspector Byrnes says I was at a meeting at 385 Bowery."

"By 5 o'clock I was in bed and asleep, and stayed there until 8.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon."

"Greenbaum himself will say that I was not at his house when this trouble occurred. We have always been friends and he told me when I went to see him that he did not want to do anything more about the matter if he could get pay for his goods that were spoiled."

"Any one who says that I ever threatened to kill Greenbaum is a liar. I have always been his friend."

CHARGES A MANUFACTURER'S CONSPIRACY.

"The whole amount of it is this: the manufacturers have tried to break up the union and get rid of me by arresting me."

"It is a shame for America that I should be arrested for defending the rights of workingmen."

"You say it is a free country, but you have a Siberia right here in the Tombs."

EX-Judge Henry J. Glensieve was also at the Tombs when the prisoners were turned over to Deputy Sheriff Ashmead.

He said that he had been retained by Blumenthal Bros., Fischel Bros. and Benjamin and Caspary, the firms for whom Greenbaum does work, and would prosecute the case to the very end.

He has been working this case up for some time, and these fellows will feel worse than they do now before we are through with them."

They will be arraigned with Heisterberg, the other man, before Justice Hendrickson, at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and will probably be held for the action of the Queens County Grand Jury, which is now in session.

"We have several witnesses who are employees of Greenbaum and will appear when we want them."

WAS VITRIOL THROWN?

Herman Greenbaum, a complainant against the prisoners, said this morning that his little boy was suffering very much when he left home last night. He had not heard from him to-day.

"When the strikers entered my shop," said Greenbaum, "some of them began breaking down the door, and one of them picked up Willie by one leg and poured vitriol on him. He then threw the boy back on the table, and his mother picked him up and ran into the kitchen with him. This man had a bottle, which I smashed when he came into the room. He threw more vitriol after my wife as she ran out of the room."

UNION MEN SAY THERE WAS NO VITRIOL.

Waiter Delegate Morris Cohen of the Clockmakers' Union, gives this version of the affair:

"A number of men, some of whom were members of our union, went to Greenbaum's workshop, and while there became engaged in a fight with some of Greenbaum's employees. In the course of which Mr. Greenbaum's four-year-old child fell from a table against a stove, causing it to be slightly burned."

"Mr. Greenbaum himself will verify this statement, and will also bear me out in my assertion that there was no vitriol used, let alone thrown. I know that if these men had the money it would go for rent or bread far more quickly than towards the purchase of vitriol."

ORDERS TO THE UNION.

Before his arrest Barondess himself issued this general order to the members of the Union:

"To the members of the Operators and Clockmakers' Union No. 1: Owing to the false reports that have been spread about the misconduct of members of our union, and which cast on the entire union, it becomes my duty to issue the following order:

"Every member of the Union who is caught in the act of throwing vitriol, or using any weapon of assault, or upon whose person any vitriol or weapons are found, will be expelled from the union at once."

The crime of vitriol throwing is punishable in this state under the section of the code relating to assault in the second degree, unless murder or maiming is committed.

In the case of maiming, from three to fifteen years would be the penalty, and if murderous intent is shown the charge would be assault in the first degree with a more severe penalty.

In the case of Morris Marx, who killed Annie Jakowsky, at 32 Attorney street, Dec. 23, 1889, by throwing vitriol upon her, the prisoner was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment by Recorder Sheehan.

GAS KILLED HIM.

Gen. Wood, the Colored Midget, Found Dead in Bed.

Charges that the Gas Was Turned Off at the Metro.

Freddie Halse a Row at the Boarding House Where He Died.

When Manager Thomas J. Hurd, of the Globe Museum, on the Bowery, bathed in the bedroom door of Gen. Wood, the colored midget, at 10 First street, this morning, he was horrified to find the ill-fated man lying dead in the room.

The room was filled with gas, and the jet near the window was turned on full.

At the close of the performance last night Gen. Wood, accompanied by his manager, engaged a room in the boarding-house of Mrs. Wilhelm Steiner, 10 First street.

This morning the midget did not appear at the museum as was his custom. The manager, becoming alarmed, went around to his room, and detecting a strong odor of gas, called for a hatchet and cut his way into the room. The midget had been suffocated.

When the reporter called at the boarding house to-day there was a big row about a half-dozen frecks from nearly as many museums were coming Mrs. Steiner of killing the midget.

"She turned off the gas," they cried in chorus, "and then after while turned it on again. The midget can't sleep in this dark, so he burns the gas all night. Mrs. Steiner's assistant said the midget gas will be turned and so she turned it off at the meter."

Mrs. Steiner indignantly denied that she had turned off the gas.

At the Globe Museum "Big Hattie" the 799 pound fat woman, said that the midget's right name was Charles F. Fletcher, and that he was sixty-two years of age, nearly five feet high and had been in the show business for twenty-five years or more.

The fat woman, the deal midget, a number of other frecks are members of Miss L. P. Steiner's family. The midget was living in the room at 10 First street, and they came to New York six weeks ago Sunday, and have been going the rounds of the city.

The fat woman said that the dead midget always insisted on having a light in his room. It is thought that when he went to bed last night he left the light burning, as was his custom, and that by some means the flame was extinguished and the gas suffocated him.

The museum people insist that he had no cause to commit suicide. They believe that the gas was turned off at the meter, thus suffocating him.

When the gas was turned on again his own burner permitted it to escape and cause his death. The midget was lying in bed in his night-dress, and his garments were lying on a chair.

An investigation will be made by Coroner Levy.

TURNED ROSE ON THE BOYS.

Almost a Riot with Stevens Institute Students at a Fire To-day.

Fire broke out just before noon to-day in the fire engine house of Col. R. P. Lewis, at 51 E. 12th street, near the Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

The fire originated in the library on the second floor, as is supposed from a defective stove.

The firemen were early on hand, and succeeded in containing the fire in the library, where it broke out, and thus prevented a serious conflagration.

Nearly a hundred of the Stevens Institute students assembled on the college grounds opposite, where they hoisted, cheered and gazed at the firemen, and it is stated, even hurled stones at some of the firemen on the roof of the building and created a great racket and confusion, so much that orders could not be understood by the firemen.

Finally Chief Applegate ordered the hose to be turned on the boys, and it was done with the effect of scattering the crowd in all directions, some of them getting well drenched.

This angered the students and a cry was raised for a combined attack upon the firemen.

At this juncture Dr. Morton, President of the College, appeared and ordered the students in, and in a moment they had disappeared from sight. Dr. Morton has promised to investigate and punish the instigators of the trouble.

The damage by the fire will probably not exceed \$500.

GEORGE HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Stockier Association First, Tammany Second, in This Appointment.

The assistant clerkship of the Fourth District Civic Club, which has been vacant since the death of ex-Alderman George Hall, was filled today by Judge Stecker.

David Lion, a clothing merchant at Avenue B and Third street, is the appointee.

Mr. Lion is treasurer of the Tammany Hall Committee of the Tenth Assembly District and has been held on a charge of embezzlement. The appointment is for six years and the annual salary of the incumbent is \$1,000.

WALL ST. STOCK REPORTS.

London and Chicago Were Buying Stocks in New York To-day.

Contest for Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Directors.

Several Quarterly Dividends Declared—The Quotations.

London and Chicago came into the local market as buyers of stocks this morning, and their purchases advanced prices $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

London bought United Pacific, St. Paul and Lake Shore, and Chicago took some of the Granger stocks.

Among the specialties New Jersey Central jumped 3, Colorado and 2 1/2, Oregon Navigation 3 and Illinois Central 3 1/2.

National Cordage common, which was traded in for the first time at the Stock Exchange to-day, opened at 73 1/2 and was later bid up to 75 1/2.

St. Paul directors will declare the usual dividend on the preferred stock to-morrow.

A London special states that subscriptions to the Argentine Internal Loan were 32,000,000. Securities are difficult to sell at quoted prices. The loan was for 100,000,000 at 75.

The Tennessee, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out 100,000 ounces of silver, and the Lake, 75,000 ounces.

Stocks in the late trading were dull and strong. Lackawanna, the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific were especially firm.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad stockholders held a lively meeting to-day. The present management supported John E. Russell, John H. Hinton and Allan S. Lamson for directors to hold office for four years from March 11, 1891, and they were elected.

It was understood that the Alley party have applied for an injunction, and that this brought about a sudden adjournment.

Western Union to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The National Star Line Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on its common stock.

The Treasury Department purchased 365,000 ounces of silver at \$20.90.

The sales at the New York Stock Exchange were 119,000 shares of listed stocks and 346,000 ounces of silver.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar Ref.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
American Cotton Oil	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
American Tobacco	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Canada Southern	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Chicago & North Western	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Chicago & Western	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Eastern	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Southern	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Illinois	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & St. Paul	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Lake Shore	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Rock Island	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Great Western	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Milwaukee	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Wisconsin	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Minnesota	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Iowa	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Missouri	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Arkansas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & South Carolina	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Mississippi	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Louisiana	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Texas	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Florida	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Alabama	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Chicago & Georgia	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	4